

Claim 73 (cancelled).

Claim 74 (cancelled).

Claim 75 (cancelled).

Claim 76 (currently amended): The method [for registering and authenticating a wireless device according to] set forth in claim [1] 20, wherein the registration data contains data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device.

Claim 77 (currently amended): The system [for registering and authenticating a wireless device according to] set forth in claim [52] 63, wherein the registration data contains data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device.

### **REMARKS**

Reconsideration of this Application is respectfully requested. Pursuant to the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-19, 31-40, 52-62, 66, 68-71 and 74-77, withdrawal from consideration of claims 41-51, 72 and 73, and objection to claims 20-30, 60, 63-65 and 67, Applicants have amended claims 2-18, 20-40, 53-59, 61-71, 76 and 77, and canceled claims 1, 19, 41-52, 60 and 72-75, both the claim cancellations and amendments being without

prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 2-18, 20-40, 53-59, 61-71 and 76-77 remain in this case.

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Initially in the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 64 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness. According to the Examiner, Applicants' recitation in claim 64 of the limitation "the first signature transmission" lacks prior antecedent basis.

In response, Applicants have amended "a first signature byte" in claim 60 to read - - a first signature transmission - - to better define the invention without limiting effect. In turn, claim 64 has been amended to depend from claim 63 rather than claim 62 (claim 63 now being in independent form and including all of the limitations of independent claim 52 and dependent 60), and the phrase "wherein the second signature byte is identical to the first signature transmission" in claim 64 has been amended to read - - wherein the second signature transmission is identical to the first signature transmission - -.

Withdrawal of the Examiner's rejection under § 112, second paragraph, is therefore respectfully requested.

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Next, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 14-19, 40, 52, 54-58, 59, 61, 62, 71 and 74-77 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Cohen, U.S. Patent No. 6,198,408. Specifically, the Examiner takes the position, with reference to claims 1, 52, 74 and 75, that Cohen (in FIGS. 1A, 3A, 3B and 4-7) discloses a method (and a system) for registering and authenticating a wireless device comprising the steps of: (i) providing a controller having a discovery mode and an operating mode, in the discovery mode the controller being capable of registering wireless devices (referencing Cohen, column 3, lines 50-54; column 4, lines

54-64), and in the operating mode the controller being capable of receiving transmissions from a wireless device that has been registered (citing column 5, lines 18-22); (ii) providing a wireless device which is capable of communicating wirelessly with the controller, the wireless device having an actuator for initiating at least one transmission of registration data, the registration data containing a unique token for verifying the identity of the wireless control device (making reference to column 5, lines 28-38); (iii) placing the controller into the discovery mode (citing column 5, line 62 to column 6, line 3); (iv) actuating the actuator of the wireless device to wirelessly transmit the registration data from the wireless device to the controller; and (v) returning to the operational mode of the controller, whereby the wireless device is registered with the controller (referencing column 6, lines 3-10).

With reference to claims 4 and 54, the Examiner asserts that Cohen (in column 3, lines 59-64) further discloses wherein the wireless device comprises an IR transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving IR transmissions from the wireless device.

Regarding claims 5 and 55, the Examiner indicates that Cohen (at column 3, lines 52-58) also discloses wherein in the discovery mode the wireless device transmits the registration data via the IR transmitter to the controller.

With respect to claims 8 and 56, Cohen (FIG. 2 and column 3, lines 40-64), the Examiner finds, further discloses wherein the actuator of the wireless device comprises a mechanical control, an electrical control, a software control, a physical control, a tactile control, or an audible control.

Cohen (column 6, lines 14-29), the Examiner continues, additionally discloses wherein the controller returns to the operational mode automatically after at least one

wireless device has been successfully registered, as set forth in Applicants' claim 14.

As for claim 15, the Examiner argues that Cohen (at column 6, lines 14-29) discloses wherein the controller returns to the operational mode automatically after a preselected time interval.

Moreover, the Examiner states that Cohen (column 3, lines 50-58) discloses wherein the controller includes an actuator for switching between the operational mode and the discovery mode, as set forth by Applicants in claim 16.

Regarding claim 17, the Examiner indicates that Cohen discloses wherein the actuator of the wireless device comprises a mechanical control, an electrical control, a software control, a physical control, a tactile control, or an audible control (citing FIG. 2 and column 3, lines 40-64 of Cohen).

With regard to claim 40, Cohen, says the Examiner, in column 6, lines 14-44 further discloses wherein the data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device includes parameters, device descriptors, and rules associated with the operation of the wireless device.

With reference to claim 57, the Examiner continues, Cohen (FIGS. 1A-1B) inherently discloses wherein the wireless device is a wireless sensor having a sensor front end for receiving event data.

Next, the Examiner determines that Cohen (column 4, lines 54-59) discloses wherein the wireless sensor includes a non-volatile storage device for storing a serial number associated with the sensor, as provided in claim 58.

As for claim 59, the Examiner states that Cohen (column 3, lines 49-55) further discloses wherein the serial number forms a part of the registration data.

Turning now to claims 18, 19, 61 and 62, the Examiner indicates that Cohen (column 5, lines 18-40) teaches the at least one transmission of registration data comprises a plurality of sequential transmissions wherein one of the transmissions comprises a serial number for identifying the wireless device.

Regarding claim 71, the Examiner takes the position that Cohen, at column 5, lines 18-35, discloses wherein the data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device includes parameters, device descriptors, and rules associated with the operation of the wireless device.

In turn, the Examiner asserts, with reference to claims 76 and 77, that Cohen further discloses wherein the registration data contains data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device (the Examiner specifically citing Cohen, column 3, lines 50-58).

\* \* \* \* \*

Thereafter, the Examiner rejected claims 2, 3, 7, 9-13, 38, 39 and 53-55 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious and, therefore, unpatentable over Cohen, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Salazar et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,802,467. Regarding claims 2, 3 and 53, the Examiner admits that Cohen fails to explicitly teach wherein the wireless device comprises an RF transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving RF transmissions from the wireless device. The Examiner then looks to Salazar et al. (FIG. 1b and the Abstract) for their purported teaching of an interactive microprocessor-based wireless communication device that includes RF transmission and reception as well as infrared capabilities. Based on the foregoing, the Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the multiple communication mode

system of Salazar et al. with Cohen's alleged remote control system in order to provide two-way wireless communication for communicating directly with an appliance or apparatus using a unified wireless command, as purportedly set forth by Salazar et al.

With respect to claim 6, the Examiner asserts that Cohen also discloses, in column 3, lines 59-64, wherein the wireless device further comprises an IR transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving IR transmissions from the wireless device. In connection with claim 7, the Examiner takes the position that Cohen (column 3, lines 46-64) further discloses wherein in the discovery mode the wireless device transmits the registration data via the IR transmitter to the controller. As for claim 9, the Examiner continues, Cohen (FIGS. 1A-1B) inherently discloses wherein the wireless device is a wireless sensor having a sensor front end for receiving event data.

Next, the Examiner argues that Cohen further discloses, at column 4, lines 54-59, wherein the wireless sensor includes a non-volatile storage device for storing a serial number associated with the sensor, as set forth in claim 10; at FIG. 2, wherein the non-volatile storage device further stores functional parameters for the sensor front end, as provided in claim 11; wherein the serial number forms a part of the registration data, according to claim 12 (noting column 3, lines 49-55); and wherein the functional parameters for the sensor device are transmitted along with the registration data, as allegedly set forth in claim 13 (the Examiner referencing column 4, lines 54-61).

As for claims 38 and 39, the Examiner takes the position that Cohen's teaching of transmitting a command signal from a particular remote control transmitter a Learn Mode such that a receiver is programmed to receive and store a unique code (citing column 1, line

49 to column 2, line 6) inherently reads on the wireless device comprising a primary channel transmitter, wherein the controller is capable of receiving secure primary transmission from the wireless device, wherein the wireless device further comprises a registration channel and wherein the controller is capable of receiving the registration from the wireless device.

According to the Examiner, Cohen (column 3, lines 59-64) further discloses wherein the wireless device comprises an IR transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving IR transmissions from the wireless device, as allegedly provided in claim 54. In addition, says the Examiner, Cohen discloses wherein in the discovery mode the wireless device transmits the registration data via the IR transmitter to the controller, as purported set forth in claim 55 (citing column 3, lines 52-58).

Thereafter, the Examiner rejected claims 31-37, 40 and 68-70 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious and, therefore, unpatentable over Cohen, as applied to claims 1 and 52 above, in view of Waggamon et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,049,289. In particular, with respect to claim 31, the Examiner admits that Cohen fails to disclose wherein the data transmission includes a synchronization pulse located at the start of each data transmission. The Examiner then looks to Waggamon et al. (column 5, lines 15-50) for their alleged teaching of a remote controlled garage door opening system which has a learning mode and an operating mode, and includes a transmitter having an initial synchronization value which is sent to a receiver in the learn mode.

Concerning claims 32-37 and 68-70, the Examiner argues that Cohen (column 7, lines 5-38) discloses wherein the conversion process utilizes changes in the rising points, the falling points, and the lengths and pulses and spaces in the command signal to convert the

command signal to the unique code stored in the memory. The Examiner then acknowledges that Cohen, as modified by Waggamon et al., fails to disclose synchronization pulse as comprising at least one ON bit and at least one OFF bit, the synchronization pulse purportedly comprising two ON bits and one OFF bit wherein the synchronization pulse comprises at least one ON bit and at least one OFF bit, or the synchronization pulse comprises two ON bits and one OFF bit wherein the controller resynchronizes at the training edge of the at least one ON bit or wherein the controller resynchronizes at the trailing edge of the second ON bit, as allegedly set forth in claims 32-37 and 61-66, respectively. However, the Examiner continues, since Cohen teaches using the changes in the rising points, the falling points, and the lengths, pulses and spaces in the command signal to convert the command signal to the unique code stored in the memory, and because Waggamon et al. allegedly disclose the transmitter being initially programmed with an initial synchronization value, the Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to compose the synchronization value of in any form such as the inclusion of ON bits and OFF bits as well as resynchronizing, as required by circuit and system constraints, in order to prevent unauthorized access or code grabbing, as purportedly disclosed by Cohen and Waggamon et al.

As for claim 40, the Examiner asserts that Cohen teaches in column 7, lines 5-19 wherein the data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device includes parameters, device descriptors, and rules associated with operation of the wireless device.

\* \* \* \* \*



Finally, the Examiner rejected claim 66 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious and, therefore, unpatentable over Cohen, as applied to claim 63 above, and further in view of Bruckert, U.S. Patent No. 5,822,359. Initially, the Examiner admits that Cohen fails to teach wherein the at least one of the registration transmissions include a circular redundancy check transmission. The Examiner then looks to Bruckert (column 6, lines 19-38) for his purported teaching of a system for coherent communication in which a registration message includes the use of cyclical redundant code (CRC). On this basis, he concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the use of CRC in the system of Cohen in order to ensure proper verification of the identity of wireless devices.

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The Examiner then states that while claims 20-30 and 63-65 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, these claims would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include all of the limitations of their respective base claims and any intervening claims.

\* \* \* \* \*

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's reading and application of the cited references. In particular, Applicants respectfully submit that none of the cited references, taken alone or in any combination, disclose or suggest their method and system for registering and authenticating a wireless device, as now or previously claimed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Applicants have amended claims 20-30, without prejudice or disclaimer, pursuant to the Examiner's indication of allowability above. Specifically, claim 20 has been rewritten in independent form to include all of the limitations

of base claim 1 and intervening claim 19, and claim 30 has been placed in independent form and amended to include all the limitations of base claim 1, there being no intervening claims.

Claims 63-65 are similarly amended, without prejudice or disclaimer, and for the same reasons indicated above, claim 63 being rewritten in independent form to include all of the limitations of base claim 52 and dependent claim 60, which is deemed an intervening claim, in order to better define the invention without limiting effect.

Also, dependent claims 2-18, 21-29, 31-40, 53-59, 61, 62, 64-73, 76 and 77 are amended voluntarily to change “according to” to - - set forth in - -, “A method for registering and authenticating a wireless device” to - - The method - -, and “A system for registering and authenticating a wireless device” to - - The system - -, as a matter of desired style. Supplemental thereto, the terms “registration transmission” and “registration transmissions” are amended to read - - registration data transmission - - and - - registration data transmissions - -, respectively, to better define the invention without limiting effect.

In addition, dependent claims 2-18, 21-29, 31-40 are amended to depend from new independent claim 20, and dependent claims 53-59, 61, 62, 64-73, 76 and 77 are amended to depend from new independent claim 63, also to better define the invention without limiting effect.

Applicants reiterate that claims 2-18, 20-40, 53-59, 61-71, 76 and 77 are amended, and claims 1, 19, 52, 60, 74 and 75 are cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer, given the Examiner’s indication of allowable subject matter in claims 20-30 and 63-65, and in order to expedite patent protection of intermediate scope.

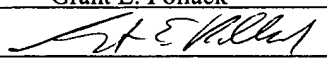
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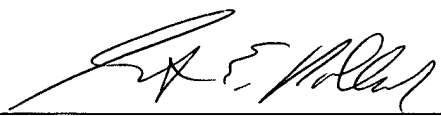
Based on the foregoing, withdrawal of the Examiner's rejections under §§ 112, second paragraph, 102(e) and 103(a) are respectfully requested.

Applicant has made a good faith attempt to place this Application in condition for allowance. Favorable action is requested. If there is any further point requiring attention prior to allowance, the Examiner is asked to contact Applicants' counsel at (646) 265-1468.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: February 25, 2005

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